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## REPORT

25X1

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**SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.**

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DATE OF IN

**THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION**

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1. There were many labor camps all along the Danube - Black Sea Canal between Cerna Voda N 44-21, E 28-03 and Capul Midia N 44-21, E 28-41 in 1950 and 1951. [redacted] the following: 25X1
- a. The labor camp at Poarta Alba N 44-14, E 28-23 near Medgidia N 44-15, E 28-17, was a large camp for men only. It held Hungarians, Germans, Turks and men of other nationalities, as well as Rumanians, all of whom were political prisoners. [redacted] there were more than 1,000 persons in this camp. 25X1
- b. The labor camp at Saligny N 44-18, E 28-07, three kilometers from Cerna Voda, was also for males. It contained political prisoners of Serbian nationality who had tried to escape to Yugoslavia. This camp held more than 500 persons.
- c. Columbia Camp, near Cerna Voda, held male and female political prisoners. The males were mostly old Army officers who had been condemned for war crimes.
- d. Camp "Kilometru 8", at Mircea Voda N 44-18, E 28-10, held only female prisoners.
- e. Camp "Kilometru 27", at Medgidia, held only male prisoners.
- f. The largest labor camp for political prisoners was at Capul Midia. Some of the prisoners there had been condemned to 25 years at forced labor. The camp held both males and females.

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2. The number of inmates per camp varied; [redacted] there must have been at least 8,000 people condemned to forced labor on the Danube - Black Sea Canal. 25X1
3. All laborers, both free civilian laborers recruited from the nearby villages and forced labor prisoners, did manual work, which consisted, for the most part, of digging, transporting rocks and dirt in wheelbarrows, etc. Norms were set for every brigade, depending on the working conditions. [redacted] Free workers worked an eight-hour day, six days a week. Prisoners worked 10 hours a day and a half day on Sundays. 25X1
4. Among the forced laborers were former officers, professors, physicians, engineers, journalists, priests, rich peasants, and merchants. There were also young students who had spoken against the government and others. About 80% of the camp inmates were over 40 years old. The ages ranged from 19 to 60 years.
5. The forced laborers were divided into brigades of about 20 persons each. The leader of the brigade, who was also a prisoner, was responsible for the work of his brigade and also for every member of the brigade. If someone escaped, the brigade leader was held responsible. Escape was almost impossible, however, as each camp was surrounded by double barbed wire fences about two meters high. Reflectors illuminated the corridor between the fences at night and the guards in the towers, who were armed with submachine guns, could shoot anyone moving there. Machine guns protected another set of three or four guard posts outside the camp. Each camp had at least four guard towers raised high above the ground. Larger camps had more.
6. Living and working conditions were difficult. Morale was low, food was poor, and the camps were cold and dirty. If a man slowed down in his work he did not get any food. A typical day's menu was as follows:  
 Breakfast: barley coffee, black bread and some marmalade;  
 Lunch: bean soup, without beans, and some vegetable or paste. Once a week the prisoners were given a small piece of meat.  
 Dinner: soup and vegetables or paste with black bread.
7. The camps had outside trench toilets which gave off very strong odors because no chemicals were used in them, not even lime.
8. There was an ambulance in each camp but it was of little aid to the inmates. Medical attention was inadequate and slow in coming.

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